Vol. III, No. 8—September 29th, 1915 Price 5 Cents

THE Fatherland

A Weekly

(Title Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

AMERICAN AMMUNITION MAY WIN THE GREAT WAR FOR THE ALLIES

Soon Munition Shipments Will Be Going to the Front in Huge Quantities

LEADS ALL IN OUTPUT

$234,000,000 NEW SHELL CONTRACT IS PLACED BY RUSSIA

J. P. Morgan & Co., Acting for Tsar's Government, Handles Great War Order.

BALDWIN WAR ORDERS TOTAL $100,000,000

NEW CORPORATION FORMED TO HANDLE BUSINESS

Baldwin Locomotive Co. to Expend $1,500,000 on Erection of a New Building—Working on Orders from Russian Government—Locomotives and Railroad Equipment—List of Principal War Orders Placed Here

EVERY DEPARTMENT OF BIG PIPE WORKS AT FULL CAPACITY

Fifty Per Cent. Increase in Number of Employes, Every Inch of Space in Use

MUNITIONS OUTPUT GROWS COURTOLI

Federal and Private Plants Now Able to Make [illegible],000,000 Cartridges a Day.

965,000 RIFLES ON HAND

But the United States Still Would Be Far Behind in Supplies in Event of War

1,000,000 SHELLS, ORDER OF ALLIES TO AMERICAN FIRM

Hall Switch and Signal Company Will Make Entire Shrapnel Except for the Fuse and the Charge.

Jersey Meadow Site for Shrapnel Plant

Part of the work involved in filling the $83,000,000 ammunition contract recently awarded by the Russian Government will be carried out in the Kingsland section of Union Township, N. J. The Canadian Car & Foundry Company, which obtained a share of the contract, will erect a plant [illegible] railroad shops to [illegible]

TO PLACE $68,000,000 RUSSIAN WAR ORDER

GARLAND CORP'N OF PITTSBURG MAY SECURE THE CONTRACT.

Large Order for Small Shells, Rifles and Rifle Cartridges Is Practically

WESTINGHOUSE GETS $62,000,000 ORDER

THE ALLIES CONTRACT FOR 2,[illegible],000 RIFLES.

Duplicate Order—Last Week Company Received $35,000,000 Order from Russian Government—Nitrates Products Co. Gets Contract for High Explosives—Box Cars for Russia—Pressed Motor Car Co. Making Rifle Stocks.

The Westinghouse Electric [illegible]

$80,000,000 WAR ORDER IS PLACED IN PITTSBURGH

Pittsburgh Gets Largest Share of Allies Demands for Materials and Cars.

NEW FIRM TO MAKE AMMUNITION IN U. S.

Typewriter and Adding Machine Co. Reported Formed to Manufacture Fuses and Shells.

CONTRACTS FOR $20,000,000

$1,000,000 SHRAPNEL ORDER

Given to the Hall Switch and Signal Company of New Jersey.

Special to The New York Times

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 12.—Officials of the Hall Switch and Signal Company of Garwood announced today that a $1,[illegible] order [illegible]

TELLS OF BIG SHELL ORDER

READ MR. VIERECK'S ARTICLE IN THIS ISSUE

Then Ask Mr. Lansing: Is This Christianity? Is This Neutrality?

THE CRIME OF THE YEAR 1915

By CHARLES A. COLLMAN

THE FAIR PLAY LIBRARY

We are herewith printing a full list of our Fair Play Library books for the information of our readers who have failed to order a book when advertised.

These volumes have been selected with the greatest care from the mass of literature that has been published on the War, and every one is worthy of your serious consideration.

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THE FATHERLAND, 1123 Broadway, New York City

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Vol. III. No. 8

The Fatherland

FAIR PLAY *for* GERMANY *and* AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Edited by George Sylvester Viereck · New York, September 29, 1915

Price 5 Cents

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WHY THE MONEY TRUST WANTS WAR

VI.—THE CRIME OF THE YEAR 1915

By Charles A. Collman

IN an inclosed garden just east of Madison Avenue, in Thirty-sixth street, rises a marble building in the museum style. It was built by the Elder Morgan as a storehouse for his works of art. It is known as the Morgan Library. It has been the scene of strange events.

It was here that Morgan, in the panic of 1907, loaned to the banks of Wall Street the millions he obtained from the United States Treasury, making great profits for himself on the borrowed money of the people. It was here that late one night a whispered word went forth, that struck the next day like a thunderbolt and caused the tragic run on the Trust Company of America, which bled a $60,000,000 institution dry.

The Morgan Library is now owned by Morgan's son, the agent of a foreign government.

On the night of September 11th, 1915, a street crowd had run together at this corner of Murray Hill. These people watched the lighted front of the marble building with uneasy faces. With the dumb instinct of the mob, they had scented the fact that there was being staged here an event that threatened a terrible danger to the future of their country.

At intervals vehicles rolled up, the iron gates swung back, and a dull murmur rose from the street throng as it recognized some familiar personage who had alighted.

But let us not mix with the rabble. Let us penetrate the marble portal and see the parts that our masters, the plutocrats, are playing. They are giving an ovation to titled personages. And monstrous as it may seem, one finds among the latter Americans, who have renounced republican principles, accepted foreign "knighthoods," and sworn allegiance to a foreign king.

Here, in the spacious apartment, we see J. Pierpont Morgan, the accredited agent of England, France and Russia for the purchase and manufacture of war munitions. Beside him is his partner, Henry P. Davison, just returned from London, where he has been conferring in secret with the heads of the British government.

With that species of adulation that is deserving only to the aristocracy, they bid welcome to Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada, who has won the gratitude of the British government by herding in detention camps the Teutonic farmers of Canada. Then comes Thomas, Lloyd George's representative in the "States" in the supervision of American industries in the interest of England, soon to be knighted as a reward.

The next arrival is "Sir" Thomas Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, once an American, born in Milwaukee, Wis., now a Colonial Knight. And we see Americans bowing and scraping before this man who has spurned his American citizenship.

Now comes a murmur of awe and reverence from the Wall Street bankers assembled here. The lions of the evening have arrived—the foreign bankers sent here by bankrupt Britain to get the use of the American people's gold that Morgan, their agent, has promised them: Baron Reading, once plain Rufus Isaacs; Sir Edward Hopkinson Holden, Sir Henry Babbington Smith and Basil B. Blackett. They have in their train two French bankers, to whom they have promised the Yankees' money, if France will continue to fight England's battles.

An hour passes now in Morgan's Library. There is a low hum of voices, of pledges made on foreign soil, now renewed and substantiated in the home of Britain's agent.

What is being concocted here in secret by private bankers?

Our country is being committed, its safety, its fortune, its wealth, its future—and yet we, the people, have nothing to say. We have voiced protests. They have been ignored. We have made pleas. They have been met with cynical laughter. Our destinies are in the hands of plutocratic masters.

But the deed is done. The hour has passed. One hears from the outer court that the iron gates are swinging back again. There is the roll of wheels. Another chain of vehicles is arriving. They are bringing other guests. Who are these?

Who Comes Now?

These are men whose smallest actions concern us deeply, since they involve the safety and happiness of all we hold most dear. They are the heads of our largest savings banks, in which are stored the results of our labor; they are the presidents and managers of great life insurance companies, in which our existence is pledged; they are the officials of fire insurance companies, of powerful banks with which we do business.

I shall name them, but only as their names have been made known. And that we may know them better, I shall prefix their names with the institutions they represent, in which are deposited the money of the people.

THE MEN WHO CAME AT MORGAN'S CALL

Savings Banks:

Albany Savings Institution, Director, Charles H. Sabin; Bowery Savings Bank, Second Vice-President, William A. Nash; Bank for Savings, Trustees, August Belmont and Robert Bacon; Greenwich Savings Bank, Trustee, Albert H. Wiggin; Union Dime Savings Bank, Trustee, John R. Hegeman.

Insurance Companies:

Aachen & Munich Fire Insurance Co., Directors, Charles H. Sabin and Albert H. Wiggin; Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., Trustee, Charles A. Peabody; City of N. Y. Insurance Co., Director, Albert H. Wiggin; Fidelity-Phenix Fire Ins. Co., Directors, Francis L. Hine, Charles H. Sabin and Albert H. Wiggin; Fidelity & Casualty Co., Director, Alex. J. Hemphill; German-American Insurance Co., Director, Samuel McRoberts; Home Insurance Co., Director, Lewis L. Clark; Home Life Insurance Co., Directors, William A. Nash and Francis L. Hine; Mutual Life Insurance Co., Trustees, George F. Baker and Charles A. Peabody, President; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., President, John R. Hegeman; Trustees, Otto T. Bannard and Albert H. Wiggin; N. Y. Title Insurance Co., Director, Lewis L. Clark; Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Co., Edward T. Stotesbury; Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co., Trustee, Edward T. Stotesbury; Prudential Insurance Co., President, Forrest F. Dryden; Queen Insurance Co., Director, William A. Nash; Royal Insurance Co., William A. Nash; United States Casualty Company, Director, Forrest F. Dryden.

Banks:

American Exchange National Bank, President, Lewis L. Clark; Chase National Bank, President, Albert H. Wiggin; Director, Francis L. Hine; Chatham & Phenix National Bank, August Belmont; First National Bank, President, Francis L. Hine; Liberty National Bank, Directors, Albert H. Wiggin and Francis L. Hine; Metropolitan Bank, Director, John R. Hegeman; National City Bank, Vice-President, Samuel McRoberts; President, Frank A. Vanderlip; National Bank of Commerce, Directors, Frank A. Vanderlip, Alvin W. Krech, Francis L. Hine, Charles A. Peabody and Albert H. Wiggin; Riggs National Bank, Director, Frank A. Vanderlip; Union Exchange National Bank, Directors, Albert H. Wiggin and Charles H. Sabin.

Trust Companies:

Astor Trust Company, Directors, Francis L. Hine, Albert H. Wiggin, Charles A. Peabody and George F. Baker; Bankers' Trust Company, Directors, Francis L. Hine and Albert H. Wiggin; Brooklyn Trust Company, Trustee, Francis L. Hine; Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Directors, Charles A. Peabody, Frank A. Vanderlip and George F. Baker; Fidelity Trust Company, Edward T. Stotesbury; Girard Trust Company, Edward T. Stotesbury; Guaranty Trust Company, President, Charles H. Sabin; Chairman, Alex. J. Hemphill; Directors, Albert H. Wiggin, Charles A. Peabody and George F. Baker; Hamilton Trust Company, Trustee, John R. Hegeman; New York Trust Company, President, Otto T. Bannard; Title Guarantee & Trust Co., William A. Nash and Charles A. Peabody; United States Trust Company, Lewis Cass Ledyard.

Surety Companies:

American Surety Company, Trustees, Alex. J. Hemphill; William A. Nash, Francis L. Hine and Albert H. Wiggin; American Security & Trust Co., Frank A. Vanderlip; First Security Company, President, George F. Baker; National Surety Company, Directors, Samuel McRoberts, Alvin W. Krech and John R. Hegeman.

of a foreign government, to confer in secret with emissaries sent by that government to this country for the purpose of obtaining a huge credit, based on the moneys lying in savings banks, insurance companies and banks of deposit representing the property of the American people.

It instils fear in the public mind when such men associate themselves with the House of Morgan, whose fortunes are committed to foreign lands and foreign interests.

This fear of the public is not the fear which, in 1913, caused the appointment of the Pujo Committee to investigate the concentration of control of money and credit. It is now become a fear more keen and poignant than before. It has caused a sudden growth of radicalism in this country, which is assuming proportions that are alarming.

For Morgan is serving a foreign king; he cannot serve two masters.

Under his guidance, committed as he is, American interests must suffer. Is it not then a matter of dreadful peril that at Morgan's beck and call, the financiers, controlling our greatest institutions, should lend him their vast influence and proffer him the funds which have been entrusted to them by the people?

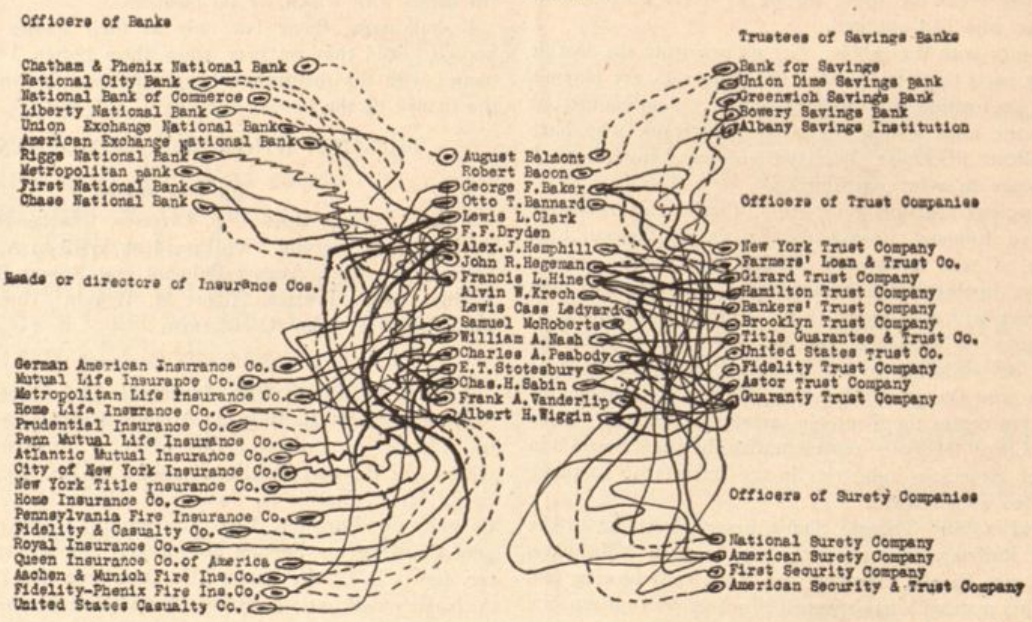
Was it not thought that by the abolition of the interlocking directorates the Morgan group would be shorn of their illegal power? Yet here we see that they still exercise their malignant influence.

I shall quote from the conclusions of the Pujo Committee, after its investigation of the Money Trust: "It accordingly behooves us to see to it that the bankers who require and are bidding for the money held by our banks, trust companies and life insurance companies to use in their ventures *are not permitted to control and utilize these funds as though they were their own.*

"At best it is a dangerous situation, with its boundless temptations and opportunities, no matter how high or lofty may be the sense of responsibility of those who hold the power. It is too vast and perilous a power to be safely intrusted to the hands of any man or set of men, be he or they ever so patriotic or unselfish. We

WHAT A CONFERENCE IN MORGAN'S LIBRARY MEANS.

THESE EIGHTEEN VISITORS CONTROL THE LARGEST SAVINGS BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, INSURANCE COMPANIES, BANKS AND SURETY COMPANIES IN THE COUNTRY.



WILL THEY USE THEIR FUNDS FOR THE LOAN TO THE ALLIES?

WRITE TO THEM AND FIND OUT.

The American People Uneasy

It is a matter of distinct uneasiness to the American people that the heads and trustees and managing directors of the great institutions in which their fortunes are bound up, should in these days and on a mission such as this, visit the private house of the agent

have no right to assume that he or they or their successors will never use it in his or their own interest and to the detriment of the public welfare."

We see that the day has now come when these successors are using this power in their own interest and to the detriment of

the public welfare. These foreign agents are working in secret. They tell us insolently that they are working for our country's good. Can we believe them? *No, we cannot take the word of Morgan & Co., who have earned the distrust and condemnation of their fellow countrymen in the management of the New Haven and Erie Railroads and the perpetration of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton scandal.*

I urge upon all the readers of THE FATHERLAND to write to their Congressmen, demanding a Federal investigation into the recent acts of J. P. Morgan & Co., on behalf of their client, England. Congress must drag these secret financial transactions—which affect our most vital interests—into the open light of day.

But we must go further. We must safeguard our personal interest from the thieving fingers of the Money Trust.

In the insurance investigation of some few years ago, it was vividly impressed upon the managers of such companies that *they must not act without the authority of their policyholders.* It is to be hoped that they have not forgotten this wise counsel.

Let every man or woman who is a policyholder in any of the companies above enumerated, write at once to the responsible heads of such companies, asking whether their funds are being used to finance the war munitions of foreign countries.

Let every depositor in the savings banks in the above list address a similar request to his official representatives.

Let every depositor in the above banks and trust companies take similar action.

A Patriotic Duty

Citizens, this is your patriotic duty. It is your right. The banking power exists only in the money of the people. The people have the right under the law to demand that such power be not misused.

Protest against this commission of an unneutral act! Protest against the illegal use of the American people's savings for the furtherance of a war on behalf of Russian Cossacks. Protest against the use of our money for the arming of African and Asiatic savages by their decadent French and English masters, who wage war by bringing blacks into a white man's country.

We, in the East, are doing our share. Do you, in the West, do yours? And it is with deep gratification that we see the sturdy West responding. We are Americans still—not the helots of pro-British plutocrats.

The action of Dr. Charles Hexamer, of Philadelphia, head of the National German-American Alliance, in his open protest, urging citizens to thwart the loan, has brought dismay to the English bankers of Wall Street.

Mr. Jeremiah O'Leary, President of the American Truth Society, has demanded of Baron Reading, the head of the foreign banking delegation, what assurance American investors would have, when the Anglo-French notes fall due, that Great Britain will not tender Confederate bonds in payments.

Our logic is unanswerable.

Mr. Hermann Wollenberger, of Wollenberger & Co., investment bankers, Chicago, says: "I regard as unsafe an obligation of the defeated Allies—and they are defeated—unless specifically secured by approved American securities. When after the ending of the war England will have to pay Germany a war indemnity all the way from five to fifty billion dollars, English government bonds won't be worth twenty cents on the dollar. If England must have financial help from us and if we are willing and permitted to grant it, let England sell us American securities held by her, or give us Canada as security."

John L. Moore & Co., investment dealers, of Pittsburg, Pa., say as follows: "According to articles appearing in the prominent newspapers of the country, a syndicate of New York bankers are negotiating with the agents of certain European powers to furnish these powers with about one billion ($1,000,000,000) dollars of money which now belongs to American investors of moderate means. If they, the banks, choose to do so, let them, the banks, do it—and let them, the bankers, hold the bag.

"But here and now we, John L. Moore & Co., go on record and declare that should any American banker sell to any American investor the unsecured notes of any European power—then such banker is using very poor banking judgment, to say the least."

For an entire year, the Morgan group have been our plutocratic rulers. They have had their own way. Now is coming the reaction. The public has awakened to its peril. This morning was announced the resignation of one of the Morgan partners, Mr. Willard Straight.

The panic of fear and rage reigns in the Morgan camp. On September 15th, through one of their organs, they issued a WARNING to those who opposed them. They applied an epithet to those who worked against the loan to their foreign clients, and their warning ended in these words:

The Threat of Reprisal

"The potentialities of retaliation are not the exclusive possession of any body or organization in the United States. This fact is not without a definite present significance. The weapons that hyphenated Americans are now urged to raise against their neighbors are not the subject of monopoly, and it would be lamentable in the last degree if patience and forbearance should take the form of reprisal."

The following day they sent a man to James J. Hill to enlist his support, with the suggestion that "reprisals be tried upon pro-German interests by withholding American money."

Mr. Hill shook his head. *"That gun would kick harder than it would shoot,"* he said.

When the man was sent to Mr. Hill in the endeavor to foment discord and stifle opposition to the Morgan loan, he was not sent aright.

Again the same organ came out with a threat from the Morgan group. Sections were quoted from the Penal Law of New York State, in the false efforts to intimidate opponents to the Morgan loan.

To this THE FATHERLAND must respond by the following quotation from Section 5281 of the Revised Statutes of the United States:

The Law in the Case

"Section 5281. Accepting a foreign commission.

"Every citizen of the United States who, within the territory or jurisdiction thereof, accepts and exercises a commission to serve a foreign Prince, State, colony, or people, in war, by land or by sea, against any Prince, State, colony, district, or people with whom the United States are at peace, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than $2,000 and imprisoned not more than three years."

Let the partners of J. P. Morgan & Co., ponder this. Does it apply to them?

As yet the Republic exists. As yet the plutocrats have not exercised the power to crush free speech and freedom of opinion.

Since that memorable meeting in the Morgan Library, many other gatherings have been held by Wall Street bankers with the financial emissaries from England. But the subsequent meetings have always been held in different places, and in secret. We see them meet at the Hotel Biltmore at midnight. Why? We learn that these Wall Street bankers leave their institutions and secretly board Morgan's yacht, the *Corsair*, in the East River, to hold their conferences for the disposition of the public's funds.

Why do these men work in fear and secret?

How do they purpose to work in the dark after time, when a crime against their own countrymen has been committed?

ASKING LANE AND WILSON TO RESIGN

THE American Independence League of California has addressed a memorandum to the two British members of President Wilson's Cabinet requesting them to resign because their pro-British bias is a menace to the peace of the United States. We congratulate the American Independence League of California on its action. Even if its protest should not have the desired effect, it is well to make clear to those in power that they are not without opposition, that throughout the country there are citizens who are watching their steps with suspicion, and who, if necessary, will hold them to account.

SHALL WE BLEED FROM THIS FRANKENSTEIN MONSTER?

How the Monstrous War Trust, Created in This "Neutral Country" for Bloody Profit, Has Ramified Itself Throughout the Entire Land

By George Sylvester Viereck

ARTICLE VI

Industries Formerly Devoted to Manufacturing Automobiles, Typewriters, Adding Machines, Tin Cans, Lamps, Screws, Railroad Signals and to Brewing Have Turned to the Frenzied Business of the Machines of War.

THE total amount of the war orders received by the end of August by the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia is approximated at over $140,000,000. Among its contracts is one for $80,000,000 worth of shrapnel for the Allies. This is said to be the largest order yet placed in the United States at one time with any one company. The Baldwin Company maintains its own agency in Russia through which it negotiates war contracts. Orders for the Russian Government recently received through this agency amount to nearly $11,000,000. About three months ago the Baldwin Company closed an order for 100,000 six-inch shells, amounting in value to $2,000,000.

Just how peaceful industry has been turned from its legitimate occupation to the trade in tools of death is illustrated by the altering of the Baldwin plants at Eddystone, Pa. There the company had begun erecting new boiler shops, but the plans were changed. The Remington Arms Company secured large orders for rifles—orders larger than they could handle. So they entered into contract with the Baldwin Company to finish a new series of buildings on the property at Eddystone, which, equipped with machinery, will cost $1,500,000. In the last few months a new town has risen about these plants.

Reporting the incorporation of the Eddystone Munitions Company to handle the major portion of a $97,000,000 contract received by the Baldwins, the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger* wrote as follows:

"Eddystone is seething with excitement over the news. . . . Fifteen thousand men will pour into Eddystone within the next few months. This number, with those already at work, will constitute a small army corps of munitions workers. It will put the last touch to the transformation of Eddystone, once a sleepy little country village, and now restless with the boom spirit.

"Strangers are flocking into the town with every train. Many are finding work and others are being told when to come back. All types are represented in the influx, mostly rough-and-ready men, like structural iron workers, who earn a living by risking their lives and live on excitement. Eddystone, in the course of the last few weeks, has become suddenly a boom-town.

"Several thousand men are being employed in the Baldwin plant here. The number is soon to be greatly increased. That is easily shown by the fact that the Baldwin officials have asked real estate men in Chester to make arrangements if possible for the housing of thousands of workmen.

War Plant Covers 16 Acres

"The huge new Remington plant looms like a big red city or fortress around the green and quiet countryside here. The plant has made wonderful strides in the last three weeks. Red girders and beams are being shot into position, accompanied by a chorus of steam whistles and derricks. The visitor's memory perhaps turns to visions of the mighty howitzers and fortresses of steel. The Remington plant is being erected on the grounds of the Baldwin plant for the manufacture of several million rifles which are to go to the Russian army. The building is 1,300 by 800 feet in size and is to be finished by September. In all, five buildings will be erected. The Remington plant, so-called, will cover a space of sixteen acres."

More recent reports tell of additional war orders aggregating $15,000,000 in Chester, Pa. The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, of July 31st, says that a building, which will cover about twenty-five acres, will be rushed to completion for the manufacture of high-grade rifles there.

$100,000,000 of Blood Money for Pittsburg

War orders aggregating $100,000,000 have been placed with Pittsburg manufacturers, according to Jerome Nordman, secretary of the Pittsburg Foreign Trade Commission. The Garland Corporation, of Pittsburg, was reported as negotiating for a $68,000,000 contract for rifles, bullets, and small arms for the Russian Government. These negotiations were carried on by an official of the Garland Corporation, with the officials representing the Russian Government in Washington, D. C., and through agents working with the Russian war office at Petrograd. According to recent reports officials of the company admit having closed "a very large order."

The International Fuse Company, of Pittsburg, said to be backed by the Robin Hood Munitions Company, of Swanton, Vt., was awarded a contract by the Shell Commission of the Militia Department of the Canadian Government, acting for the British war office, for $6,000,000 worth of fuses for shrapnel shells. While most of this order will be filled at the company's own plants, it has sublet approximately $800,000 to the Keystone Watch Case Company, of Philadelphia.

According to a recent report in the *Journal of Commerce*, Charles M. Schwab has just closed another huge contract. This is with the Russian Government for shrapnel and high explosive shells, amounting to $75,000,000. The previous orders for war material placed by the British Government are in the neighborhood of $150,000,000.

The Russian Government placed an order for 600,000 gun sacks with the McHuge Chair Company, of Conneautville, Pa., aggregating $250,000. Two hundred additional laborers were put to work on the filling of this contract.

At Connellsville, Pa., the plant of the Sligo Iron & Steel Company was idle for a long time. Reports now tell of busy preparations for the opening of the plant, which is being converted into a factory for the manufacture of war munitions.

The Nitrates Products Company of Mt. Carbon, Pa., has received a number of additional contracts for high explosives, which resulted in rush orders for the enlargement of the plant. The explosives will be delivered to the purchasing agents of the Allies at New York. Enormous quantities of sulphuric acid are being used, and the managers say they are now turning out as much of this quality of explosives as any concern in the United States.

New War Plants in Pennsylvania

Every department running at full capacity, an increase of fifty per cent. in the number of employees, and the addition of four new buildings within the past few months is the record of the Harrisburg Pipe and Pipe Bending Works, of Harrisburg, Pa.

One of the new buildings erected is 350 by 200 feet with a floor space of more than one acre. More than one-half mile of private railroad tracks has been added to connect the shops, while new machinery has been installed for making seamless gas cylinders. This department has been doubled in the capacity of its output.

As fast as new machinery arrives additional men are being employed by the company.

"Employees familiar with the plant describe the new machine shop as one of the most interesting places in the city," says the Harrisburg *Independent*. "It is said unofficially that this shop is for the exclusive manufacture of shrapnel for England. William

T. Hildrup, Jr., general manager, said that he is not at liberty to say what is being manufactured in the new plant when he was asked if it were exclusively for the manufacture of shrapnel. But it is known, however, that the plant is doing much work of the nature for the British."

From Cars to Tools of Death

Negotiations for a large shell order from Great Britain for the J. G. Brill Car Company, of Philadelphia, which has been under way for several days, is reported to have been closed. The order calls for six-inch high explosive shells involving approximately $3,000,000. This contract, together with orders already taken for war materials, it is estimated, will bring the total secured by the Brill Company to more than $10,000,000.

Here is another instance of where peaceful industry has been converted into the industry of war. The Hall Switch & Signal Company, located at Elizabeth, N. J., was previously engaged in the manufacture of railway equipment. Turning from peaceful trade, this company six months ago engaged in manufacturing war munitions. Officials of the company recently announced that they had accepted an order for the manufacture of $1 000.000 worth of shrapnel for the Allies.

Throughout New Jersey powder and acid manufacturing plants are growing up like mushrooms.

In the Kingsland section of Union Township the Canadian Car & Foundry Company is erecting plants on a meadow site near the Lackawanna Railroad shops to be used for the assembling and storing of shells. Much of the work involved in filling the $83,000,000 munitions contract ordered by the Russian Government will be carried out there. The reason for this is given by a representative of the Canadian Company that "the port of New York affords far better facilities for the shipments of munitions to the British Allies than Montreal." May we conjecture that one of the unique advantages offered at New York is that the port affords the opportunity of shipping much of this merchandise of death on passenger boats and that American lives may therefore be used as "guarantees of delivery"?

Breweries Turned Into Shrapnel Plants

Jewel cutters, manufacturers of tin cans, typewriters, and automobiles, and even brewers are changing their occupation for the business of war. Many leading typewriter and adding machine companies in the East and Middle West, according to the New York *Journal of Commerce*, about the middle of July formed a new corporation, called the American Ammunition Company, to take up contracts for the manufacture of fuses for high explosives and shrapnel shells for the British Allies. Within a week this company is said to have secured a contract for the manufacture of fuses from the Shell Commission of the Militia Department of the Canadian Government acting for the Allies, amounting to $10,000,000.

An additional contract, also amounting to $10,000,000, it is stated, has been given by the Canadian Shell Commission to the same group of manufacturing concerns.

The Canadian Militia Department is reported to have given in addition a $70,000,000 contract for shrapnel and high explosive shells to a financial group which will undertake to sublet the business among a number of industrial concerns.

S. Kaplan & Company, importers and cutters of diamonds, of New York, who had branches in Antwerp and who still maintain a branch in Montreal, have been soliciting bids for the manufacture of hand-grenades. These are said to be for the French army. The mad craze for blood money could hardly be more shockingly illustrated than by diamond cutters turning into exporters of deadly missiles. But here is an even more amazing instance.

The Distillers Securities Company has closed a contract for ten million pounds, or about five million gallons of alcohol, to be used by the manufacturers in this country for the making of powder. According to recent reports this concern has been negotiating for the delivery of two million gallons of alcohol per month for the Allied arms.

A brewery, the Sioux City Brewing Company, of Sioux City, Ia., has sent out a form-letter to machine manufacturers asking for bids on machinery adequate to fit a plant to turn out 1,600 3-inch high explosive French shells each twenty-four hours. Brewers turning from brewing to the making of shells! One asks where this frenzied fever for blood money will end.

The American Can Company, which has been turning out cans for the Commissary Department of the Allies, has amazingly branched out in filling war contracts and is now reported to have closed a deal with the British Government for the manufacture of shrapnel, the amount involved is said to range from $65,000,000 to $70,000,000.

The American Locomotive Company is another concern that has found the tools of death more profitable than the making of cars. It is now known that the contracts awarded the concern will approximate $70,000,000.

The manufacture of projectiles and shrapnel shells and shovels on a large scale for the use of the British army will be undertaken at Corning, N. Y., according to a report in the New York *Times*, if Fay H. White is successful in securing leases for plants for which he has been negotiating. Mr. White has been offered a $3,000,000 contract to cover the delivery of a large quantity of munitions of war within a two-year period, and he will accept the contract if satisfactory arrangements can be made with local plant owners.

From Screws to Shrapnel

The Corbin Screw Corporation, of New Britain, Conn., is turning out a $90,000 order of shrapnel shell parts for the Russian Government. North & Judd of the same city are reported as having closed a contract for $500,000 worth of shrapnel shell parts.

The Remington Union Metallic Cartridge Company, at Hartford, Conn., has doubled its building and equipment and is straining every facility in the manufacture of small arms and ammunition. For women who are working at night the company maintains a dormitory where they may have rest hours. A barracks is being built for the accommodation of male workers.

The Bridgeport Arms Company, said to be allied with the Remington interests, has been rushing to completion a great concrete plant of sixteen buildings, one being completed every two weeks, in which this new company will handle an order for one million rifles for the Allies. By the first of September the entire plant is expected to be ready, and the number of employees will be increased from one thousand to fourteen thousand.

Shrapnel and small arms ammunition are being turned out in the Yale and Towne factory in Stamford, Conn., the Winchester Arms factory in New Haven, the Scoville Manufacturing Companies in Waterbury, and the Colt Arms plant in Hartford. The Colt Firearms Company, in order to fill its vast orders, is utilizing the famous old West Armory at Hartford, which has not been used since the days of the Civil War, when the plant was rushed with orders for revolvers and guns.

The Boston *Herald* reports that John H. Madden, a real estate and insurance man of Lynn, Mass., claims to have received a contract for $16,000,000 worth of shrapnel shells for the Russian army. These are 3-inch 15-pound shells, and deliveries to begin three months from August 13th, the shipments to be completed by December 31, 1916.

The Springfield *Republican* reports that the Hendee Manufacturing Company has been negotiating for huge war contracts.

Roswell A. Clark of Waterbury, Conn., obtained from an English source a large order for shells and snaps to hold them. He has begun the rebuilding of his shops in Waterville, a suburb of Waterbury, and has obtained control of a factory in New York to help fulfil the contract.

The Chase Rolling Mill is reported as having been compelled to turn away an order for $3,000,000 in war materials, it is so busy day and night with contracts already closed.

From Cutlery to Shells

The Clark Brothers' Cutlery Company, of Waterbury, Conn., and Kansas City, Mo., is reported to have just closed a contract with representatives of one of the Entente Allies for the manufacture of 500 million rifle shells and 100 million clips to hold the shells. The order is said to be a trial order and that larger contracts will be awarded in the near future.

The company's factories in Waterville, a suburb of Waterbury, are ready to start on the order. Additions will be built there at once, and several buildings in New York City are to be leased to house part of the 180 presses already bought and the 480 more bargained for on options.

The first test order is to be delivered November 10th or before.

The Chase Rolling Mill Company, of Waterbury, an independent brass company, has refused a $3,000,000 war order for brass because it has already contracted for work which will keep its plants busy for four years.

War Orders in South and Middle West

A $12,000,000 contract for shrapnel shells and other munitions for the Russian Government has been closed by the Bartlett-Hayward Company, of Baltimore, Md. This order, it is said, was placed through J. P. Morgan & Company.

The Pool Engineering Company, of the same city, has been awarded another large munition contract, bringing the total orders received, it is said, up to $6,000,000. The Baltimore Tube Company is said to be manufacturing 9,000,000 pounds of brass tubing for the Allies.

From Ships to Shells

A contract totalling more than $30,000,000 will be closed by the Spedden Shipbuilding Company, of Baltimore, reported the N. Y. *Journal of Commerce*, of August 24th. The order to be placed calls for 1,875,000 shells, and the figures so far obtained indicate that the shells will cost in the neighborhood of $17 each, an aggregate of $31,875,000.

"Difficult problems confront the shipbuilding people," said the *Journal of Commerce*. "One of these is in arranging for the sub-letting of the necessary contracts. The local plant will have to be overhauled and refitted with the shell-forging and machining apparatus—a matter of a month at least—and its output then is estimated at only 3,000 shells a day."

$8,000,000 Invested in War Machinery

The contract, with a six-month provisional delivery, will require a daily average of more than 10,000. Four other smaller plants, two with estimated potential capacities of 1,500 shells a day, have been considered for the sub-contracts.

A tentative arrangement has been made by which, when the Spedden people accept the contract and file the necessary bond, 25 per cent., or nearly $8,000,000, will be advanced by the war agent. *This is to provide for enlargement of plants and installation of the necessary forging machines. Much of this $8,000,000 will be in turn advanced to the sub-contractors to equip their shops.*

The Kline Motor Car Company of Richmond, Va., has been equipping its establishment with special machinery used in the making of shrapnel and high explosive shells, and as soon as preliminaries are concluded work will be begun on the filling of $3,500,000 worth of orders for war munitions.

An organization is to be perfected in the Birmingham, Alabama, district, underwritten by local and other financial institutions, with the specific understanding that Russia will place orders aggregating $5,000,000 worth of munition products there, to be taken whether the war ceases at once or not, according to James Mitchell, president of the Alabama Power Company.

Under Mitchell's plan, Birmingham machine shops, foundries and steel plants, other than those of the United States Steel Corporation works there, are to be combined into an organization for the manufacture of various products needed in the European war zone, mostly steel shrapnel, steel shapes, etc.

War orders to the extent of $75,000,000 are said to have been placed in Ohio. The Union Powder Corporation is reported as having a contract to supply the Russian Government with smokeless powder at the rate of forty tons a day for three years. The King Powder Company and the Niles Tool Company, the latter located at Hamilton, Ohio, are said to have received large powder and shell orders.

The Allis-Chalmers Company is said to have war orders aggregating $7,000,000. In Cleveland alone it is said that the Russian war orders will approximate $10,000,000.

Henry C. Oborn, President of the American Multigraph Company, of Cleveland, announced that his company would share in a $234,000,000 order for shells for Russia to the extent of between $6,000,000 and $10,000,000. It is said that this Russian order has been distributed among the General Electric Company, the Baldwin Locomotive Company, the American Can Company, and the Canadian Car & Foundry Company. The Cleveland concern is to turn out small machine parts for time fuses.

From Lamps to Shell Parts—From Motors to Rifles

The Ivanhoe plant of the National Lamp Works in Collingwood, Ohio, is producing brass parts for the cartridges of shells which are being made by the General Electric Company.

An order for gun or rifle barrels, amounting to between $8,000,000 and $10,000,000 has been received by the Peerless Motor Car Co., of Cleveland. The order came through the General Electric Co. and will not interfere with the making of automobiles for the Allies by the company.

Carload after carload of shrapnel casings is being shipped from the plant of the William Tod Company of Youngstown, Ohio, to an Eastern consignee where the casings are finished and loaded for export. This company is reported as rushing its shrapnel operations at top speed, and has erected a large building, which is ready for the installation of special machinery for this line of work.

In addition, the company has shipped a large number of special presses and lathes to other shrapnel makers. The William Tod Company contract was taken on a basis which provided working capital in these operations and made unnecessary any financing on the part of that concern.

In Chicago one concern, the Sturgis & Burns Mfg. Company, has received a $3,000,000 order for brass cases for shrapnel shells for the Italian Government. Several months ago this concern contracted to supply five hundred million brass cases for shells for Russian Government contractors.

The American Car & Foundry Company of Madison, Ill., has announced that its plant at Madison will manufacture 2,100 of the 5,000 box cars ordered by the Russian Government. Work on the order started September 1. When in operation the plant will employ about three thousand men and will turn out fifty cars a day. The cars will be shipped to Russia via Seattle, thence to Vladivostok, and then to Russia over the Siberian railroad.

Agents for the British Allies have been in Des Moines, Ia., negotiating with the New Monarch Machine and Stamping Co. and other machinery plants of the city for the manufacture of shrapnel shells.

An order for $6,000,000 worth of shells is to be placed as soon as it is definitely known how much ammunition the Des Moines plants can turn out. Of this sum $3,000,000 will be available in cash as the orders for the work are completed. A guarantee in the shape of gold and acceptable securities will be divided with local banks for twenty-two months, the time limit for fulfilling the order.

Even to Seattle Reaches the Brand of Cain

The manufacturing firm of Fayette R. Plumb, of St. Louis, Mo., is at work on an order calling for 50,000 bayonets for the Allies. The order in hand is understood to be an experimental one, and while it admittedly is valued at $100,000 in itself, is understood to be but the first of a series which the concern will receive.

A $25,000,000 contract for rifles, accoutrements and ammunition is to be let among manufacturers in Denver, Colorado, provided local institutions can handle such an enormous order, according to Charles Rhode, with offices in the First National Bank Building, who has landed one of the largest contracts for munitions let by the Allies. The contract calls for the manufacture of 1,000,000 rifles, which, it is understood, will be of the Mauser pattern.

A $1,000,000 powder plant contemplating the manufacture of munitions for the European war, is to be constructed near Sedalia, Colo., within the next few months. The project, according to the source of the report, has been carefully guarded from publicity, with its promoters closing arrangements in New York for its immediate construction. Knowledge of the immediate plan was denied by several high officers of the Du Pont Powder Company which owns a large plant at Loubiers, located seventeen miles south

of Denver and about three miles from where the proposed new powder factory is to be built, according to the report. These officers declared, however, that they had heard of agitations proposing new plants to compete with the Du Pont works and to extend their operation to the manufacture of heavy potash explosives. The Du Pont works there is limited to the manufacture of giant powder and dynamite and is at present working steadily to supply a heavy demand occasioned by the European war. Colorado's vast potash and mineral fields "offer unexampled opportunities in the United States for the manufacture of high explosives," according to noted experts.

Agents of the British Government who have been examining the iron and steel manufacturing plants of Tacoma, Seattle and Everett have awarded contracts in the Northwest for the manufacture of shrapnel for the Russian army, to be shipped to Vladivostok.

Agents of the British Government came to Washington several months ago making inquiries and examining equipment of local plants. Turning lathes, such as are available for the making of shrapnel, have a capacity of eight projectiles a day. There are approximately 100 such machines in the big mills of Seattle, Tacoma and Everett.

Thus from the East to the extreme Northwest the British Allies are using American plants to supply them with war material. We would ask Mr. Lansing if there is any precedent in history of the resources of an entire "neutral" nation being turned over to the use of a belligerent country in its war against another?

(In the next article Mr. Viereck will tell of the new industry of war machinery, of the sinister propaganda carried on designed to divert American manufacturers to the war trade; of the turning of the minds of our scientists and engineers to the invention of new and unprecedentedly hideous instruments of destruction.)

THE SHAME

By William Ellery Leonard

(William Ellery Leonard, the author of this remarkable poem, contributed recently to THE FATHERLAND *one of the best poems written since the war began. It was entitled "America—1915," and attracted a great deal of attention. The following poem expresses the indignation of the majority of Americans who view with alarm the menace of those citizens who profit by the traffic in death. Mr. Leonard is Professor of Philosophy at the University of Wisconsin and is a poet of distinction and power. He is also the author of several important philosophical works and studies in philology.)*

I

OUR chimneys flare, our caldrons boil,
The belts fly round the wheels we oil,
Our cranes swing close, our hammers drive—
And shells and guns go forth alive
From shops, from wharves of freemen's towns,
For Poland's plains and Flanders' downs,
To maim and murder where they stand
The burghers of the Fatherland—
Whose crafts we learn, whose music play,
Whose brothers dwell with us to-day.

II

'Tis not Germania's harm I plead,
I know her Watchmen—they will speed.
Despite armed Empires east and west,
Despite the cant of all the rest,
Despite my country's seething shops,
She sowed and she will reap her crops.
Despite them all, from berg to sea
Her groves shall bloom, unscorched and free,
Westphalian oak, Bavarian pine,
Her lindens still by Pree and Rhine.
Despite them all, unfurled shall float,
O'er tower and inn, the Schwartz-weiss-rot.
Her schools, as long ago, shall teach
The laggard nations, all and each;
Her prows repeat the ocean miles
To Chile and the South Sea isles;
Her mothers breed as strong and tall—
Despite them all, despite them all!
Through under-seas, through upper-air,
O'er marsh and mountain forth they fare—
The Watchmen fare! . . . And they shall come
In splendor-of-the-morning home.

III

'Tis not Germania's harm I name—
But my own land's undying shame.
My land, to whom this destined hour
Gave, as to none, new scope for power—
By act to prove her sayings good—
Turns the deft trafficker in blood.
Grim is the logic of our toil:
We say, "There's money in the spoil."
I answer, "Money, if ye must,
No less in woman's flesh for lust."
Grim is the logic of our cause.
We say, "'Tis lawful—read the laws."
I answer "Lawful 'twas of old
To sell the Blacks—and Blacks were sold."
Grim is our logic: "We must not
Abate the coup the Allies got;
They've shut her ships from seas and suns
That they might fetch from us their guns."
I say, "Let buyers bid—ye wot
A tradesman's free to sell or *not*."
Oh grim our logic: we reply,
"We sell to-day that we may buy
To-morrow, should the sudden host
Threaten our homes by crag and coast."
I answer, "Bred in battles, well
And swift ye make that ye may sell;
Can ye not make, with manhood's might,
As swift and well that ye may fight?
Ye make to slay the friend—and, lo!
Ye cannot make to slay the foe."

H. G. WELLS AND RUSSIAN COTTON

IF final proof were needed to show England's moral decline no single instance would more effectively demonstrate Great Britain's weakness than the seriousness in which H. G. Wells and Arnold Bennett are taken by the subjects of George V.

One would fancy when reading the newspapers that Mr. H. G. Wells was the veteran of at least a dozen wars, and that his opinions on the conflict and the manner in which it should be conducted are of peculiar value. Recently in four or five lines he solved the problem which has so baffled Kitchener and French. "Let every Englishman get an airship and fly over to Germany. The war will then be over in a few days," said H. G. Wells in substance and with profound certainty. Immediately every newspaper printed in English solemnly republished this rubbish and wrote long-winded editorials on his brilliant idea. Unfortunately, for Mr. Wells and his countrymen there are several drawbacks to his pretty scheme. First of all you must get the airships. Then you must get the men to stick in them. Then you have to get to Germany. Once there you will have considerable trouble in getting back, because the Germans have a General Staff to look out for their defenses and not a fourth-rate literary personage.

Hillaire Belloc is another Superman whose precious wisdom has enabled the English to execute such masterly retreats. A month after the war he declared that Germany was without cotton and consequently would be compelled to surrender within six weeks. It seems that without cotton Germany could not win. For cotton is an essential ingredient to the manufacture of gun powder. A year has passed since Belloc laid down the law and everywhere the Germans are victorious. Furthermore, they have more powder and shells than all the Allies combined.

What about the "indispensable" cotton? How could Germany get along without such an absolute necessity?

But that is a State secret. Perhaps the Germans shaved off the beards of their Russian prisoners and thus foiled Hillaire. If that is their method there can be no end to the supply.

DR. DUMBA PRESENTS HIS SIDE OF THE CASE

(In the following memorable letter Dr. Dumba reveals the double-faced neutrality of the Administration. The friends of President Wilson will have great difficulty, both now and in 1916, to explain away the grave charges contained in this epistle.)

New York, Sept. 17, 1915.

My dear Sir:

HIS Excellency, Hon. Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 8th instant inclosing copy of a message forwarded by you by cable to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of my Government. In conformity with my promise, I am sending you herewith what purports to be a correct translation that I procured to be made of the memo, that accompanied my letter of August 21st, addressed to the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, which was intrusted to Mr. Archibald. As I do not read or understand the Hungarian language I have had to rely on the translation for its correctness. It was not put into code for the reason that the German version was not received until the morning of the sailing of the *Rotterdam*, on August 21st.

In your message to my Government your Excellency says in effect, among other things, to which I beg to take exception, that I confessed to having conspired to bring about strikes in American munitions works.

As the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador is and has been for many months past in the phenomenal position of being unable to communicate privately with his Government, although our enemies are and have been permitted freely to use the cables for their secret code dispatches without censorship, I have, by the grace of your Department, now been permitted to communicate with my Government through the German Embassy, but to the extent only of asking for leave of absence to the end that I may in person explain my position, and meantime to suspend judgment upon the charges contained in your Excellency's message, and am now awaiting a reply. I have not even been allowed to advise my Government that I do not admit having conspired to do any act in violation of the laws of the country to which I am accredited, and whose hospitality I have enjoyed and have in no way abused. The message to that effect was rejected by your censor, as hereafter explained. In some unaccountable way this confidential message was communicated to the press and has been published.

I, of course, do not and cannot question the power of the Government of the United States to dismiss me by handing me my passports and assuring me safe-conduct home without assigning any reason therefor, or on such grounds as it may deem sufficient without regard to my opinion as to its justice. When, however, your Government sees fit to resort to the extraordinary and to me humiliating course of preferring charges against me to my Government, without advising me of the intended action or even intimating that such action is contemplated, and to request my recall upon those charges as confessed, while at the same time refusing me permission even to communicate privately with my Government, I respectfully protest against such action as unjust to me and contrary to diplomatic usage.

Reasons for Letter to Burian

Inasmuch as the text of your message as furnished by you to the press has been published broadcast throughout this and foreign countries without my having been afforded the opportunity of reply or explanation, I take the liberty of herewith submitting an outline of the circumstances under which I acted and the reasons for my action in forwarding to the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs the letter of August 21st, which was the occasion for your Excellency's message, and respectfully request that you will assist me in securing for this communication the same publicity as was given to your Excellency's message of September 8th to my Government.

The facts may be briefly summarized as follows:

The German Government issued a proclamation by wireless message calling the attention of its citizens resident in this and other foreign countries to the severe penalties they would incur by participating in the manufacture of munitions for the countries with which Cermany is at war. As a result of the proclamation and perhaps also from a natural impulse of loyalty, some hundreds of German citizens, who are engineers and skilled mechanics, promptly surrendered their positions in American munitions factories, as others had previously done from like patriotic motives. They could probably see no distinction in principle or effect between accomplishing the slaughter of their countrymen in this way and taking up arms against them, except that the former method would be more effective than the latter.

I was subsequently advised by my Government of the issuance by it of a similar proclamation, in which attention was also directed to Paragraph 327 of our Military Penal Code, under which (in addition to the provisions of our Civil Code) the engaging or continuance in such activities by our citizens in foreign countries is made a crime punishable by imprisonment for from ten to twenty years and under certain circumstances by death.

I thereupon made strong representations to my Government for a suspension of the operation of this law against citizens of Austria-Hungary resident in this country, and urged, in support of my plea, the following, among other considerations:

1. That whereas the German workmen were in the main prosperous, highly trained specialists and mechanics, whose services were greatly sought in other trades, our citizens in those factories were largely poorly paid, unskilled laborers, most of whom were unable to read or write any language other than their own, who were working under conditions of unspeakable hardship, and who would find it difficult, if not impossible, to secure other employment, and who had not the means of subsistence for themselves or their families.

2. That it would be harsh to declare them criminals and outlaws without first providing the necessary machinery for acquainting them with the fact that they were violating the laws of their country, and that as there is no official record of these citizens extant, this would require time and an educational campaign by personal contact and explanation and through the newspapers published in this country in the foreign languages with which they are familiar.

3. That it would be necessary also, before enforcing such provisions, to arrange for employment agencies, through which other employment might promptly be secured for those who were thus bereft of the means of livelihood and to provide for them meantime.

I urged that in the absence of such measures these people would become public charges upon the communities here or find themselves compelled to rejoin the industrial army of their country's enemies in order to avoid starvation for themselves and their families.

Overruled by His Government

My Government, however, concluded that the same measure of loyalty might justly be exacted from its citizens in this country as from those at home, and that as circumstances had prevented the former from returning to their country to defend it against the enemy on the field of battle, which would have been their sworn duty if it had been possible, the least that could be expected from them was that they should refrain from actively contributing to the success of the enemy by manufacturing the weapons for the slaughter of their brethren who were shedding their blood upon the sacred altar of their country.

I was accordingly instructed to use every proper means of dissuading our citizens from committing this crime of high treason against the country to which they owed their allegiance in its hour of greatest need. At the time of the publication of your message I had as yet been able to take no step toward the carrying out of these instructions and had, of course, no intention of doing so in any way that would violate the laws or offend against the customs of the country whose hospitality I have enjoyed and whose friendship my country deeply appreciates and is anxious to retain.

I respectfully insist that there is nothing in the letter in question that is capable of being so construed when read in the light of the facts.

My absolute right and duty to call my countrymen in the United States out of their respective employments to the ranks as soon as

Austria-Hungary was in a state of war has not been and cannot be questioned. The French and Italian Ambassadors did and are doing this without question from official quarters. What I proposed to ask from the citizens of my country is only another form of compliance with our military law. The demand that they shall not work for the enemy is less of an exaction from them than that they return home to fight the enemy. Why, then, is the former characterized as conspiracy in my case while the latter is recognized as legitimate as applied to the action of the Allies?

The tragic conflict between duty and necessity to which my countrymen are exposed throws a lurid light upon the immoral foundations of this war industry, which in its need for the cheap labor of these unskilled workmen refuses to give the slightest heed to their sacred feelings of patriotism and duty.

I am advised that there is no substantial difference between the law of my country, which I have been asked to call to the attention of my countrymen here, and to which their obedience is exacted, and your own law on the same subject. My information is that in the unfortunate event of a war between your country and a foreign power (which I venture to hope will never come to pass), your citizens in foreign lands, who are engaged in lending support to the enemy by aiding in its supply of ammunition, would be equally guilty as if they took up arms against your Government; and I make bold to suggest that your Ambassador in a neutral country who failed to exert himself by all proper means to avert such a catastrophe to them and to his country would be remiss in his highest duty.

Duty Toward His Nationals

I take it that my obligation as representing my Government to protect the rights and interests of its citizens here in their relations with your Government under the accepted rules of international law carries with it corresponding obligations on the part of the citizens of my Government resident here to refrain from lending aid to our enemies. If by argument or persuasion through the limited channels open to us under the present exceptional conditions, or by otherwise providing for their wants, we are able to prevail upon our citizens to discontinue their attacks upon their Fatherland, it is not only our right but our bounded duty to do so. This has not yet been done or attempted, because no means of reaching them or providing them with other work has yet been found.

None of the suggestions made to us has been acted upon, as none of them seemed feasible. This statement applies particularly to the plans that were outlined in the inclosed translation of the memorandum referred to in my letter of August 21st. Some of those plans were visionary and grotesque.

Such suggestions as, for instance, the writing of a novel to arouse the patriotic feelings of my countrymen, and the placing in ammunition plants of patriots who were to prevail upon their countrymen to quit their work, were manifestly worthless in view of the fact that such plants have not only been refusing to employ German, Austrian and Hungarian citizens, but have been steadily gradually ridding themselves of the greatest possible number of skilled workmen of these nationalities as rapidly as their business needs would permit.

The main proposal that seemed practicable and upon which the opinion of our Minister for Foreign Affairs was asked was for the expenditure of sums for entirely legitimate purposes and which should not in the aggregate exceed $15,000, to be used in bringing the proclamation to the attention of our citizens in the munitions factories here and through a campaign in the newspapers published here in their own languages, appealing to their patriotism to induce my countrymen to quit taking part in the manufacture of arms and ammunition for the enemy and at the same time to establish employment agencies to secure work elsewhere for such of them as should comply with the proclamation.

The fact that the total appropriation asked from my Government to carry out this nation-wide "conspiracy" against the industrial peace of the United States, including the organization of labor unions all over the country and the widespread corruption of labor leaders, was limited to $15,000, should convey some conception of the character of the charge of which your Excellency has seen fit to endeavor to convict me in the eyes of my Government, and without a hearing.

If the embryonic proposal contained in my letter, confined as it is to our own citizens, upon which no action has yet been taken nor a penny expended in any direction, is subject to the criticism that it in any way involves an unwarranted intrusion into the domestic affairs of your country, I am, I regret to say, still unable to appreciate the basis for that conclusion.

Archibald as Messenger

In reply to the charge of impropriety on my part in having sent my letter by Mr. Archibald, an American citizen, bearer of an American passport, I again call the attention of your Excellency to the unfortunate predicament in which the representatives here of the countries that are at war with the Allies are placed by the action of your Government. We have no access to the cables to Europe that are available to the Allies free from censorship. Our only means of telegraphic communication is by open wireless messages, which are subject to such rigid censorship that (by way of illustration) my telegram to our Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which I endeavored to answer his instructions to me to report upon your Excellency's request for my recall, was returned to me by your Government's censor on the ground that it would be unneutral to permit me to let our Minister for Foreign Affairs know the character of the papers belonging to me that Great Britain had intercepted, although the information I thus sought to convey has already been widely published in the newspapers of your country and in foreign lands.

I ask you in all fairness, was ever an Ambassador in a neutral country confronted with such a situation, created and enforced by the Government to which he is accredited, while the Ambassadors representing enemies of his country have unlimited means of secret communication? It has been made literally impossible for me to communicate privately with my Government. Under such conditions I have no apologies to offer for having intrusted my letter to Mr. Archibald. If the conveying of letters to Europe by Americans traveling abroad during this war is an offense, it is one of which most Americans are apparently ignorant, as the courtesy has frequently been volunteered by my friends and is habitually practiced. It did not for a moment occur to me that it was improper, nor am I yet able to see it in that light, having regard to the entirely legitimate purposes I had in mind in the line of the performance of my duty.

Permit me in conclusion to say that I have only the most pleasant recollections of the treatment I have received at the hands of the American people until the happening of this unfortunate incident and that I am too familiar with your institutions to entertain any grievance against your people or to hold them in any way accountable for the unspeakable abuse to which I have been subjected by the sensational and irresponsible section of your press. Fortunately, for your great people, they know, as I do, how to appraise such attacks at their true value.

Very respectfully yours,

C. Dumba,
Ambassador of Austria-Hungary.

A SNEAK-THIEF IN A BRASS DOME

IN publishing the pirated letter of Dr. Dumba and the stolen correspondence of Dr. Albert the house organ of the Wilson Administration merely keeps up its noble tradition established in the Spanish-American War. At that time the New York *American*, through an ingeniously worded faked dispatch, entrapped the New York *World* as a pilferer of the news. "The sneak-thief in the brass dome," was Mr. Brisbane's apt characterization of Mr. Pulitzer's sheet.

PROFESSOR KUNO FRANCKE APPROVES OF *THE FATHERLAND* POLICY

LET me thank you for your patriotic and well-considered utterances about the *Arabic* incident.

I am also very glad that Dr. Heinrich Albert's reply to the *World* has irrefutably established the good faith and unimpeachable correctness of the German Government's relation to The Fatherland.

Kuno Francke,
Harvard University.

THE FATHERLAND

Fair Play for Germany and Austria-Hungary

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 29, 1915

THE AWAKENING

AT last the American newspapers are waking up. The battle this paper has waged against the sinister menace of Great Britain is beginning to bear fruit. Several of our greatest journals are now publishing sensational articles showing how England, in direct violation of the laws of the United States, is stifling our trade in rubber, cotton, tin, ferro-manganese, and other products. On March 10th *The Fatherland* published the proofs of Great Britain's conspiracy to restrict our trade in rubber. This article, containing the indisputable evidence of England's perfidy, was forwarded to the Attorney General of the United States. After a considerable delay the receipt of the evidence was acknowledged. And there the matter ended. Why didn't the Attorney General act? We happen to know from confidential channels that the lawyers who drew up the illegal agreements inhibiting American trade and commerce, fully expected their companies to be tried and freely admitted that every court in the land would find them guilty.

NEUTRAL SECRETARY DANIELS

IN the list of twenty-three experts, who have been appointed under Secretary Daniels' non-partisan chaperonage to constitute the Naval Advisory Board, the inquisitive reader will look in vain for a name of German origin.

Thus the Wilson administration again renders itself guilty of a deliberate insult to the 30,000,000 American citizens of German antecedance, and the New York *Press,* published by Frank Munsey—publisher of Munsey's *Magazine,* the *Argosy,* a railway magazine, and other publications of a character popular with chambermaids and chauffeurs—may claim a cheap victory in its anti-German campaign against Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz, the great electrical expert, who was prominently mentioned for membership on the Board.

But Daniels did not overlook his English friends. In the list is Dr. Joseph William Richards, born at Oldbury, England. We have not yet had time to examine the birth records of others, but doubtless we shall find other fellow-countrymen of Dr. Richards, while the stain of implied disloyalty is placed upon every American of German descent.

If this war does nothing else, it will lead to an awakening of the political consciousness of this element in American affairs and make it resent future attempts to have this country ruled exclusively by persons hyphenated with England and her colonies. If the German element is not waking up to the fact that it is treated as a negligible factor by the very individuals whom it helped to the position where they may exercise the power of insulting it, it is because it has no political self-respect, and in that case is deserving of all the indignities heaped upon it.

We are not advocating the drawing of racial lines, but such lines are drawn, and have been drawn for generations, by the Anglo-American hyphenates against citizens of German origin; never openly, it is true, but with the same insidious adroitness which Daniels has manifested in selecting his Naval Advisory Board, or whatever it is called. The idea is a direct steal from the Germans, whom he professes to despise, but when it comes to putting it in practice he is careful to exclude any expert who bears a German name, and for that reason, probably, the great scheme will prove a fiasco. It takes German ability and genius for organization to propagate a German policy in foreign soil.

CORRECTING OUR CONTEMPORARIES

THE New York *Times* is tremendously excited over the possibility that some of our German-American citizens would not enlist in the armies of the United States if the Administration declares war upon Germany. Not to entlist, thunders the *Times,* is the rankest of all treasons. In spite of the jingoists, however, we do not fear to declare ourselves. We would not enlist, and five million stalwart German-Americans would not enlist, to slaughter their own kind at the behest of the cruelest plutocracy the world has ever seen. German-Americans will not enlist except for a war of defense. Of course this statement will make our leading journalists roar with virtuous indignation. But let us remind our countrymen of a very significant fact.

England *is* at war with Germany. In the face of a recruiting campaign, unrivalled in energy and expenditure of money, millions of the strongest and physically most fit of Englishmen have point blank refused to enlist. These millions of British subjects will never enlist, never take up arms, and will laugh at any conscription act passed by Parliament. Also, the word treason will make them smile.

Let our Tory editors remember this fact when they shudder at the thought of what the German-Americans will do in case of an unjust war.

THE LITTLE GERMAN BAND

THE little German bands that roam our streets still play *Die Wacht Am Rhein.*

According to the allied press the American people are so incensed against Germany that to play *Die Wacht Am Rhein* should put a man or a little German band in danger of lynching.

But the little German bands seem to know better. CAN THEY BE NEARER TO THE HEARTS OF THE PEOPLE THAN THE NEWSPAPERS?

PUTTING THEMSELVES ON THE BLACK LIST

THE series of articles on American manufacturers who have deserted peaceful pursuits to chase the blood-stained coin of the Allies, is being followed carefully in Germany. Every name is noted, and in several cases a boycott has been pronounced upon firms so offending. American manufacturers who go into the war business thus write themselves on the German Black List. They may gain a few million dollars through their unholy traffic, but after the war they will find the markets of the Central powers closed to them. No transient gain can compensate us for the permanent loss of these markets.

ALICE OF BETHLEHEM

By William Cobbett, Jr.

In our Hospice
Among the passes of the high Tatra,
After the Cossacks came,
Death was a welcome guest and kind.
He took the broken fragments that were men
Dismembered, babbling, muted, blind;
And made them whole again.
I know because before I closed their eyes
I heard them murmuring of Paradise.

'Twas Stephan named me "Lady of the Mist,"
Yet what could be so beautiful and still
As the pale mist above our Tatra hill!
They knew I loved them every one
As christened nun loves Christ.

In our Hospice
Within a darkened room one night
I watched alone beside young Stephan's bed.
When suddenly there shone a light
Around each pillowed head,
And out into the misty sky
A file of ghosts went streaming by,
Stephan their leader—
And Stephan mocked at me
And pointed to the wound
From which his spirit had just struggled free,
And then—oh horrid sight!—and then
The wound began to bleed again.
That was the night I heard the surgeons say:
"Those Bethlehem shells played hell among our boys to-day."

Now I must weep
And pray and cannot sleep
For fear Stephan, that pale accusing ghost
Whose awful wound so bled,
Has told the heavenly host;
Or else may come again,
Out of the Tatra mist,
And tell the quick and dead
In our hospice,
That Alice who loves them
As christened nun loves Christ,
Was born in Bethlehem.

WHAT THE WAR HAS COST CANADA

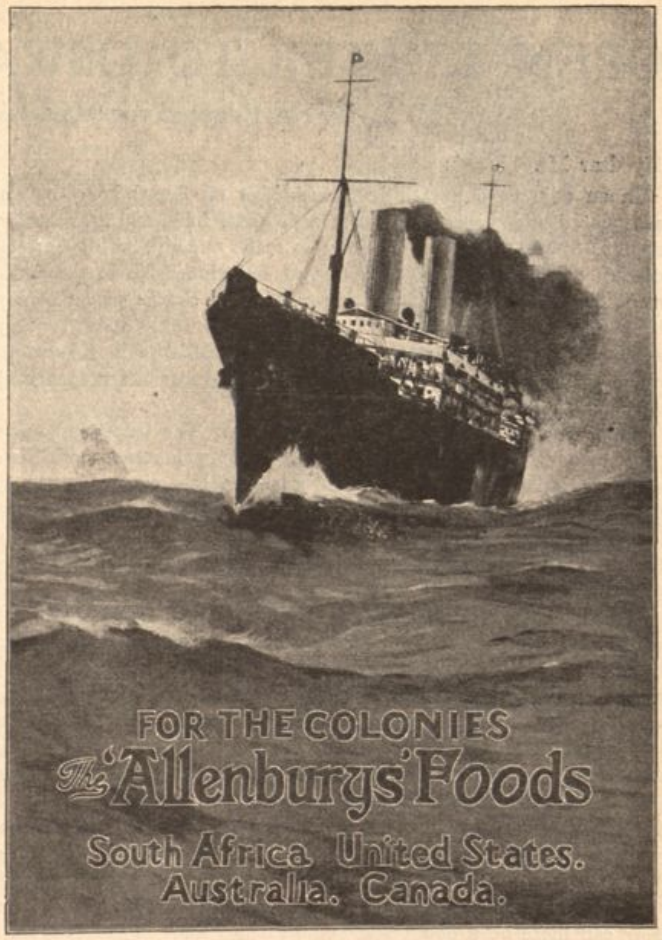
In Men.

229,000 German, Austrian and Hungarian farmers.
The end of immigration.
150,000 militiamen.

In Money.

Gold supply withdrawn	$100,000,000
Equipment of militia	20,000,000
Pay and pensions of militia, Annual charge	60,225,000
Canadian Pacific's loss	32,300,000
Interest on capital borrowed for municipal debt and industrial enterprise, Annual charge	140,000,000
Borrowings in United States	150,000,000
Advances to bankrupt Allies	25,000,000
Total	$527,525,000
Added to which—	
National debt of	$544,300,000
Annual charges of	15,000,000
Total	$1,086,825,000

All of this to be shouldered by 6,200,000 bankrupt people, the serfs of London plutocrats.



THE UNITED STATES AS A BRITISH COLONY

(This is an advertisement taken from "The Chemist and Druggist," a British publication, of January 30, 1915, in the year of the independence of the United States, the one hundred and thirty-ninth. Note how the advertiser announces sailings to the Colonies, in which he includes the United States of America. Let the Administration contemplate this picture and sorrowfully think of those happy days when the United States was a free and independent nation.)

THE UNHYPHENATED PRESS

WHEN William Jennings Bryan said that the Eastern newspapers of this country had never taken the part of the American people there was heard very violent protest on the part of the papers so stigmatized. But the melancholy fact is that the events of the last few months sadly prove the correctness of Mr. Bryan's judgment. One incident will reveal the treasonable course of the press. We refer to England's declaration that cotton will henceforth be contraband. This ruling of Great Britain's will inflict untold damage and misery upon millions of our countrymen. But we have yet to see a single newspaper of consequence in the East protest against this monstrous wrong about to be committed against millions of our own citizens. On the contrary, these newspapers are trying to find excuses for England's perfidy, and are daily telling their readers what a good thing it is for the South to be ruined by the Allies. And these papers are the very ones that heap the loudest insults upon the "hyphenated" citizens.

Well, we shall see.

OPEN LETTER TO OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD

By Dr. Edmund von Mach, Author of "What Germany Wants"

My dear Mr. Villard:

In an address delivered in Stockbridge on September 4th, you are quoted as having pointed out with great forte and regret what appears to you to be "a movement to make our citizens of German descent a body apart from the rest of our citizenship to the detriment of America. In substantiation of your charge you quoted a book by Professor Julius Goebel and the resolutions recently adopted by the National German-American Alliance in San Francisco, and proved your case—provided one grants the accuracy of your interpretation.

There can be no doubt of your sincerity. The tenor and noble tone of your address, and even more your character and life's work guarantee this. But you are mistaken in seeing a danger to the United States in the vivid remembrance of their old home, language, and literature, which the world war has forced upon the Germans and the descendants of some other nationalities in this country.

If one may judge by your remarks and your father's step, of which you approve, of changing his good German name Hillgard to Villard, you believe that America is an Anglo-Saxon country tinged possibly with French ideals, and that the immigrant who wishes to serve his new home well, must leave behind him what is best in his own character, thanks to the work and belief of his ancestors. Being in Rome he should do as the Romans do. He should become indistinguishable, assume an Anglo-Saxon name, forget the German lullabies, to which you touchingly refer, but which no longer stir your heart. Your father did a man's work. You too have earned the reputation of a good American. It would, therefore, be nonsense to deny a certain justification to your views. Nor can there be a doubt that countless Germans in the past have consciously or unconsciously acted by them. There is a glamor about the American phase of Anglo-Saxonism from which the German immigrant finds it difficult to detach himself. But, as the late John Bigelow once counselled the writer, "Be yourself, young friend! Do not imitate anyone. What America needs is men, whole-souled men!"

And, Mr. Villard, I claim that only in exceptional cases can people cut with the past as abruptly as your father did, and yet have something left to give their fellow men. In most instances such a procedure must mean spiritual atrophy.

The English language is best adapted to our everyday life, and is beautiful when it is used by masters of diction. English literature as a whole deserves the preeminent rank it has earned. English poetry appeals to the heart. But in spite of all this, there are depths of the spiritual life of every man of German descent which are only unlocked when German words or songs are heard. "Ah, what a sweet sound," said Martin Luther, "is the German word 'liebe.' I do not know whether other tongues can form a sound to thrill you through and through as does this German word; 'Du *liebe* Maria.'"

This is the reason why the German language should be fostered among people of German descent. In no other way can you make available for the common weal the fulness of the spiritual character of these men and women. Much of the best thought of the world, moreover, has been written down in recent centuries in the German language. Translations do not preserve the whole flavor of the original, and nothing is more natural than that those who know German should wish to have their fellow citizens enjoy their own bilingual facilities.

This is the more important the closer the rivalry of the German-speaking and the English-speaking people grows. The number of Americans who can form their own unbiased opinion of any event by reading English and German newspapers is very small. The American press contains more than nine-tenths of English news, and if it is accurate, it is so thanks to a truth-loving English censor. The American people, unable to read German papers, possess no means of checking it. In the editorial offices of your own papers, Mr. Villard, not even the official German Gazette is read. Assertions, therefore, are often made and accusations are brought against the German Government which are absolutely untrue.

What has the German language got to do with Kaiserism, as you would imply. Or our pride in Steuben and the other heroes of the Revolution with the antiquated Prussian franchise? And why do you mention this local franchise without saying that the franchise of the German Empire is the most liberal in the world, and in execution far ahead of that of the United States?

There is not one American citizen of German descent, member of the National German-American Alliance, who has not honestly taken his oath of allegiance and is not determined faithfully to keep it. But this oath does not bid him forsake German ideals of order under law and thoughtful care of the toilers and their orphans and widows. It does not bid him accept that most wicked of all maxims transplanted here from England, "The greatest good of the greatest number of people," which literally means that 49 may perish in anguish if by their suffering 51 are made a bit happier, but which has worked out to mean that the wealth of the country belongs to a few who may thereafter dole some of it out as charity. This oath does not mean that because you contrast efficiency with self-government we should connive at the peculiarly Anglo-Saxon vice of graft.

One great error which the critics of the German element in this country often make is that they interpret the German resolutions to mean that the men who passed them are determined to carry them out by force. This is not so. Ours is a composite country in which the greatest good can be accomplished if each group does its own individual best. Our resolutions are passed for the guidance of our own group, in the belief that it will enable its men to be whole-souled men and consequently more valuable citizens.

This is our purpose. These times, however, are heated times, and it cannot be denied that now and then an unfortunate word or individual action may seem to carry us too far and to give the other element just cause for criticism. This, however, only proves that we are as human as the other fellows. Last winter when a German cruiser had been sunk a young Boston gentleman entered the Union Club highly elated and shouting: "Britannia still rules the waves! And that suits me all right!" He was brought up short by an American admiral who scolded him with these words: "You silly fop, do you know what you are saying? Are you an Englishman or an American? Have you forgotten that your ancestors spilled their blood—(and this was literally true in this case)—to make the seas free and break England's pretension that she rules the waves?"

This young gentleman had not intended to be disloyal to his country, nor do the Americans of German descent intend to be so.

But you may ask: Why then this undercurrent of criticism not only of the government and the press, but also of many of our institutions and leading men? The answer to this query you have supplied yourself, and in so doing have proved that in your veins, Mr. Villard, there still flows the blood of the honest and individual liberty-loving Hillgard family of the Rhine land. Every American of German descent says Amen! to the following sentence from your Stockbridge speech:

> "America is my country, and the love I bear for another land shall never blind me to its wrong-doing, as, under heaven, my patriotism shall never make me defend America when she offends against the laws of heaven or of man."

This is our view. Decreeing days of prayer for peace, and growing rich on a swollen traffic in death-dealing munitions of war offends against the laws of heaven. To insist on our right so far as Germany is concerned and not to insist on them so far as the Allies are concerned offends against the sense of justice of man. Our patriotism revolts against it.

Very sincerely yours,

EDMUND VON MACH.

NEWS FROM GERMANY

By Louis Viereck
Berlin Correspondent

Germany's Civilizing Influence in the Far East

THERE has been so much talk throughout the world about the mad destructive fury of the German "Huns" that it may be appropriate to allude to the remarkably effective civilizing influence that Germany has exerted in various quarters of the world, especially in recent times. Most of this work, to be sure, escapes easy discovery because it has been carried to completion under a foreign flag, as for instance, the immense amount of work done by Germans in America for centuries. Still what the German has done under the black, white and red banner in his few colonies is a permanent contribution to the progress of civilization and a new garland in the wreath of German industry and merit. Just read the following description of German Tsingtau written by a connoisseur of the Far East, the well-known journalist Dr. Fritz Wertheimer in his brochure on "Germany and the Far East." "There is no doubt," he writes on this topic, "that the colony was considered as a pledged pawn for future developments in the Far East at a time when all sorts of partitionist desires are predominant in the council of the Powers. It became a naval base with coal-supply, floating-dock, wharf and splendid harbor accessories and likewise modest fortifications for the emergency of surprise. But all this development was outstripped by its use as a purely commercial colony and centre of culture for the German Far East. Tsingtau was the defiant and impressive model performance of a genuinely German spirit, especially imposing in a woe-begone environment of Chinese backwardness. It offended the foreign powers especially because the Chinese were shown here how a thing ought to be done that had never reached such perfection in the possession of other peoples in Weihaiwei, Hongkong, and Saigon. Tsingtau became a model of German achievement in the Far East to which Chinamen, Japanese, Englishmen and Americans journeyed in admiration. A spotless town replete with German orderliness, clean streets, carefully constructed houses has been charmed out of the yellow sand. There was an excellent lighting system, good sewers, street-cleaning, traffic regulations, such improvements as are without parallel in the Far East. The dock and abattoir system, factories and commercial houses were a model, comparable to the harbor-works which have justly been termed the best in all China. Tsingtau, which was in 1898 a miserable little fishing village, unknown to the world, on the barren spurs of the Laoshan, became in 16 years the sixth largest harbor on the Chinese coast and was planted in the midst of blooming meadows and sheltering forests. A line, at the time of its construction the best in China, connected the place with the provincial capital Tsinanfu. Along the railroad were German coal mines. Very soon copper mines were to be opened under German supervision. At the beach great metallurgical plants and rolling mills were planned. Through Tsinanfu went the great north-south section of the trunk line of the Tientsin-Pukou railroad, the northerly two-thirds of which were built by Germany. Very much to the disgust and dismay of the English, the German line was found to be quite evidently better constructed and more thoroughly equipped than the southern third built by the English.

"More than anything else, however, in Tsingtau the influence of German thoroughness and order, of bureaucracy in the best sense of the word, made itself evident. This bureaucratic spirit was permeated by the fresh breath of experienced seamanship which was at home throughout the world, for Tsingtau will ever be a glorious achievement in the annals of the German Marine Ministry.

"Then, too, a school system arose which promised far-reaching results in its field. The crown of this system, the German Chinese University, was just beginning to show a flourishing growth. Tsingtau had become even at present in our days the centre of German life in the Far East, the open door for Chinese and German commerce, which was accessible under the most free and favorable conditions to Chinese and foreigners of every other nationality. It was also the entry port for German intellect, education and thought throughout the world.

"The fruits of this industry and this work of construction running into hundreds of millions of marks were just beginning to show themselves. The initial distrust of the high-class Chinese community for the German city disappeared, for during the revolution Germany showed itself as the most disinterested neighbor and placed its colony, free from every attack, at the disposal of friend and foe as a retreat for Monarchist, Manchu and Republican. Thus there grew within the German colony an

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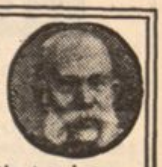

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industrious, businesslike and yet exclusive Chinese colony in the old style with which the Germans lived on the best terms. The consciousness of their own creative work began, however, to inspire and permeate the German element in China. New courage, new energies awoke. Germans began to appear among bidders for railway constructions and for drainage-work along the courses of the great river. Germany was more active than ever among the financiers of the Empire and its provinces in loans. Germans had their own idea as to the possibilities of Chinese development and began to apply them in important situations. Where there had at first been distrust and even contempt for the extensively nourished hand-fed baby of the Imperial Marine Ministry, even in the German circles of the Far East, in the international colonies as well as in the purely German settlements, these feelings now vanished and were succeeded by honest recognition and enthusiastic praise.

"Tsingtau our place in the sunshine, became a real sun-child of Germany in the Far East. Then the great world war came and our enemies hoped to strike at our heart, hoped to suppress the spring of our freshly gushing energies in the Far East by massing their attack against Tsingtau. English shop-keeper spirit and meanness urged the Japanese against the weak German defenses where England itself was too cowardly to wish to lose its teeth against the German resistance.

"The calculations of our enemies proved to be quite wrong, the fate of Tsingtau is not the fate of Germany in the Far East, the German spirit is not bound to particular places and fortifications. They could hit German interests hard in Tsingtau and damage German prestige in the Far East, but they could not erase these same interests from history. And they could not find a better way to strengthen and elevate to the highest degree the enormous prestige of Germany with the Chinese, a people with a heart for chivalry and decency, than by giving the small body of desperately courageous defenders an opportunity to contend against the alliance of English and Japanese with the spirit of German heroism. Tsingtau, bombarded and hunted down, in its death agony became a much more brilliant torch and harbinger of the German spirit than the peaceful Tsingtau ever could be."

This description is absolutely faithful. All reports that do not emanate directly from hostile sources agree that the heroic defense of Tsingtau made a very deep impression on the Chinese. Even the honorable inhabitants of Japan have learned to respect heartily the heroic spirit of Germany and have given expression to this attitude in the frequent proposals of an alliance with Germany which has been several times discussed in the Japanese press. In these discussions in the Japanese press the idea of a division of the spheres of influence between Japan and Germany throughout the world has been among

other things brought up. This is an effect of the world-war that perfidious Albion did not think of, although the realization of the Japanese proposal appears to be a more than problematical matter which has as yet found no echo of response in German circles at least.

The English Agent

FROM the times of Leonidas and the Thirty Years' War the view has prevailed that soldiers are necessary for waging war. This is also a peculiarly dominant opinion in Germany, and thus it is that the latter country is suspected of "militarism."

In England they have a much better plan: The British plan for conducting war is not to employ English soldiers or the even more costly English war vessels to trail down and attack the enemy.

Their plan is not even acquainted with a theatre of war in the obsolete sense of a meeting place of two opposed armies or fleets. The scheme is to substitute for the soldier the agent, and especially the agent active in foreign neutral territory. If there was really pressing need of selecting a theatre of war in the old-fashioned style, the so-called "neutral" foreign territory was the preferable choice, as the agreements between England and Belgium of long standing before the present war abundantly demonstrate.

The main point, however, was to utilize the English agent properly. He is a very remarkable personality and deserves to be subjected once for all to a rather careful scrutiny. He is at home everywhere. Absolutely everywhere. First of all you find him at all the cable termini of the world and in most of the newspaper offices of the five continents. Then, too, this versatile gentleman wears the uniform of a censor of all neutral mails, customs and criminal courts. As long as Italy, betrayed and sold in every sense of the word, still pretended neutrality, the English agent sat in the Italian custom houses on the Swiss border and watched carefully, so that nothing might be delivered to Switzerland that could be further forwarded to Germany. But not alone in unneutral Italy did he ply his trade but likewise in countries that really wished to be neutral but which were most powerfully coerced in their freedom of movement by economic and commercial political pressure on the part of England. When Italy went over to our enemies openly, there was an inquiry from high German economic circles directed to Sweden requesting that power if it could furnish Germany with sulphur. To this request the answer was made that it was impossible as the entire export of Sweden was under the inspection of British agents. In view of the opening up of the Baltic by the German fleet and the consequent commercial and traffic security the only conclusion to be drawn is that an application of English repressive measures on Swedish commerce and general traffic in the various departments is feared, if

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